Increase in prices of Fertilizers

541. SHRI V. RAJAN CHELLAPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of increase in prices of fertilizers during the last three years;

(b) the manner in which this has affected the consumption of fertilizers and agricultural production;

(c) whether Government propose further hike in the prices of fertilizers;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government are contemplating any alternative system to make fertilizers available at reasonable rates;

(f) if so,the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the corrective steps taken by Government to maintain the prices of fertilizers and even to increase the consumption of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN): (a) A statement is enclosed (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The slight increase in the price of Urea fertilisers had no adverse effect on the agricultural production or on its consumption. There is no proposal at present, with the Government to hike the prices of controlled fertilisers.

(e) to (g) There had been steep increase in the prices of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers consequent upon their de-control in August, 1992. That increase has been compensated to some extent with the introduction of a scheme of concession on the sale of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers under which a concession of Rs. 1000/- per tonne on the sale of DAP and MOP and proportionately on complexes was provided to the farmers during Rabi 1992-93 season. From 1993-94, the concession was extended to SSP also @ Rs. 340/- per tonne and the concession on DAP and Complexes was restricted to indigenous product only. This scheme is continuing during the current financial year.

Statement

Statement Showing Retail Prices of Fertilisers Under Statutory Control

in Rs.

Sl. No.	Name of Fertiliser	Price per tonne 25-8-92	Price per tonne w.e.f. 10-6-94
1.	Urea (46% N)	2760	3320
2.	Anhydrous Ammonia.	4420	5300
3.	Zincated Urea	3940*	4480
4.	Ammonium Sulphate (20.6% N)	1920*	**
5.	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (26% N)	2000*	**
6.	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (26% N)	2080*	**
7.	Ammonium Chloride (25% N)	2000*	**

*Brought under Statutory Price Control w.e.f. 13.5.82.

**Taken out of Statutory Price Control w.e.f. 10.6.94.

लोक अभियान तथा ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी समुन्नति परिषद् (कपार्ट) द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता

542. **श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे:** क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) लोक अभियान तथा ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी समुन्नति परिषद् (कपार्ट) द्वारा आज की तिथि अनुसार पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष में राजकोट के स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को कितनी-कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई और ऐसे कितने संगठनों को प्रदान की गई;

(ख) "कपार्ट" द्वारा इन स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को दी जा रही वित्तीय सहायता के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाये जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या "कपार्ट" द्वारा राजकोट महानगर परिषद् को विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिये वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) "कपार्ट" द्वारा इसके लिए कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तमभाई एच० पटेल): (क) 1992-93 एवं 1993-94 के दौरान कपार्ट ने राजकोट के किसी भी स्वैच्छिक संगठन को कोई भी वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी है। वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान राजकोट के एक स्वैच्छिक एजेंसी को 14,78,080 रुपये की स्वीकृति दी गयी है। इसमें से 7,72,728/- रुपये की धनराशि रिलीज की गई है।

(ख) कापार्ट उन स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है, जिन्होंने सोसायटी रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट, 1860 या संबंधित स्टेट एक्ट के अन्तर्गत सोसायटी के रूप में अथवा इंडियन ट्रस्ट एक्ट, 1882 या चेरिटेबल एंड रेलिजियन ट्रस्ट एक्ट, 1920 के अन्तर्गत ट्रस्ट के रूप में ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाओं को चलाने के लिए अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने के बाद कम से कम तीन वर्षों का अनुभव प्राप्त कर लिया है। वित्तीय सहायता के लिए परियोजना प्रस्तावों पर विचार करते वक्त अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ परियोजना प्रस्ताव की तकनीकी ग्राह्यता और आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता और स्वैच्छिक संगठन की प्रशासनिक क्षमता को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

World Bank Assistance under National Agricultural Extension Project

543. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects for which the Government of Gujarat has received financial assistance from the World Bank under the National Agricultural Extension Project indicating the amount received for the purpose during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) the details of the work performed with the said assistance during the above said period;

(c) whether agricultural production in the State has increased as a result of the National Agricultural Extension Project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN): The World Bank assisted National Agricultural Extension Project-II was in operation in the State from 1985 to 1993 for a total cost of Rs. 278.87 million. The assistance under the project was not direct but on reimbursement basis and the total amount of credit disbursed accounted for Rs. 227.85 million by the project closing date.

Under another World Bank assisted project (National Agricultural Extension Project-III), an Advance Training Centre on Groundnut Production Technology has been established at Gujarat Agricultural University, Junagarh with the total cost of Rs. 35.00 lakh for providing training to the Subject-Matter Specialists. The project has since been closed by March, 1995.

(b) The project provided for strengthening of extension services in the State by way of positioning of incremental extension staff at various levels, improved research extension linkages, providing training, information support, mobility for extension functionaries and official and residential civil works. The details of the work performed during the period under various project components is given in Statement (*see* below).

(c) and (d) Agricultural production is a function of several factors such as quality seeds, fertilizers/plant protection, irrigation, weather conditions, etc. and extension is one of the contributory factors, and increases in production cannot directly be attributed to extension efforts alone.